REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,722.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. SIR JOHN LAURENCE, 700 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander Baldwin on WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1877, at noon, calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Manipatam, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer, on FRIDAY, the 26th January, 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO BUSREH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY, at 10 A.M.

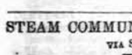
The s.s. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Moonie, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nailer will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	52	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
INDIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO NAPLES, LIVORNO, AND GENOA.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s well-known Steamer INDIA, Captain Donego, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 15th March next, to be followed by the PERSIA, Captain Merello, to leave on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, *without fail*. For passage and particulars of information, apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent,
Rubattino S. N. Company.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH JANUARY.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE YEDDO EARLY IN FEB.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation and ships for First-Class Passengers only.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 450

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

THE above Steamer will sail from Bombay on the 14th February positively.

Rates of Passage Money.

TO NAPLES..Rs. 400. TO LIVERPOOL..Rs. 500.

Passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy Luggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

For any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1877.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.
CAPT. JAMES SHAW.

THE above Steamer will sail again for LIVERPOOL on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

For Passage &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, a small LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS complete; a second-hand Press not objected to if in good working order.

Apply stating price, to "A. Z." care of this paper.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
MALWA	2932	450	P. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	3293	400	N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
				Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	539	G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	19th—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. J. Dundas	26th—Southampton.
				Mar. 1877.
VENETIA	2726	450	E. Ashdown	6th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	2777	630	W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 Tons and 350 H. P.), Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 20th January 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th Jan. 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. SALE OF CARRIAGES, HARNESS, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following, belonging to W. G. Pedder, Esq., Municipal Commissioner (proceeded Home) and a Native Gentleman, consisting of three handsome English-built phaetons complete (one of them by Jones and one by E. Kesterton) with two double sets of harness (one nearly new); drawing room sofas, chairs, easy chairs, French polished teapoy hatstands, carved round tables, bookstand, fancy purda, Brussel hall carpet with border, Ottoman, clothes presses, card table with marble, dressing, washing and camp tables, secretoire, Snider rifle, pictures, wicker tiffin basket, filter, Bengal and Baba cots, cradles complete with bedding, commode, India rubber bath tubs, plated ware, lamps, wall brackets, camphorwood chest of drawers with writing desk, handsome dessert set, cut decanters, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of iron pipes of sizes and one soda machine

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1877.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready,
PRICE ONE RUPEE,
A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,
BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT.

For the CONVEYANCE of PASSENGERS and CARGO between LONDON, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and AUSTRALIA, via TORRES STRAITS.

GUTHRIE & Co.,
General Agents, Singapore.

For Time Tables, Rates of Freight and Passage, and other information, apply to

LYALL, RENNIE & Co., *Agents*,
Calcutta.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—PARELL ROAD.

Head Master—Mr. James McDonald, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs. McDonald, }

FORT SCHOOL—HUMMUM STREET.

Head Master—Mr. A. D. Smeaton, } With Assistants.
Head Mistress—Mrs Smeaton, }
Music Master—Mr. Joseph Schmuck.
French Master—Signor Pedraza.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secre-
D. MACPHERSON, } taries.

Boarders (Boys and Girls) are received by Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, and by Mr. and Mrs. Smeaton.

Bombay, December, 1876.

BULL'S PATENTS.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR COAL saves 200 Maunds Coal per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK KILN FOR WOOD with PATENT DAMPER saves 2 000 cubic feet wood per lakh.

BULL'S PATENT DREDGERS, the most Economical Instrument out for Well Sinking and Cleaning.

BULL'S PATENT FIXED CLAY CUTTERS, take well through the hardest clay.

BULL'S PATENT PERMANENT WAY, Simple, Economical and strong.

BULL'S PATENT BRICK BARRELS for underground drains, cost less than half as much as drain pipes. Apply Agency BULL'S PATENTS, Sahibgunge via Sickreegully.

STONEY'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING HELICAL EXCAVATOR, very effective for clay, in conjunction with Bull's Dredger or Sand

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY 1877.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., Nizam State, and several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following:—

	Agents.
Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller: Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher and Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Bhoosawul	Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolali	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore	Kellner and Co.
London	G. Street 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, 84, Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., and Railway Station, Raichoty.
Ootacamund	"Nettgherry Courier" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad	Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee and Co.

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NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND
SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1875 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1875 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office Meadow Street, Fort

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Crocco, arrived in Harbour on the 20th instant, are hereby REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All Claims or Short Delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

FOR SALE,
W. A. SMITH & CO.'S PRINCE OF WALES SHERRY.
W. A. SMITH and Co.'s PALE MELLOW SHERRY.
Do. ST. JULIEN'S CLARET.
MACHEN'S STOUT, in stone pint bottles and 12-oz in pints.
CALVERT'S Disinfecting Carbolic POWDER, best quality.
Do. Pricklyant Carbolic SOAP, do.
For prices, &c. apply to

JOSEPH SOARES.
26, Apollo Street.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

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FOR 1877.
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12.

OF THE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 9-0.
Pints „ „ „ 6-0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER and COMPANY'S *Revised Quarterly Price Lists* of OILMAN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., showing further liberal reductions in Prices.

Copies may be had on application to the several Establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ
AND
SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1 800,350.

FIRE PREMIUMS paid in 1875, exclusive of reinsurances £370,600.

SECURITY to Insurance Policy Holders £433,500 in Cash, besides the Subscribed Capital of one million and three-quarters sterling.

Losses and other claims promptly settled in Bombay by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

PURE AND SPARKLING
AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Rs. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FIRTH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR
COGNACS OF
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S
SHIPPING,
Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

Cash. Rs.	A.		Credit. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrell 2 Gall = 1 dozen, with Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

WACHTER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,
(Prince of Wales' Brand.)

Qts Rs.	Cash. A.	Pints. Rs.	A.		Qts. R.	Credit. A.	Pints. Rs.	A.
47	8	51	4	Wachter & Co.'s Champagne as supplied on board the Serapis and to the Royal House. *Vide* letters from St. James's Palace, per case of one dozen Quarts or two dozen Pints	49	8	53	8
30	4	Do.	do.	Hamper of 24 Half-Pints			31	12

Messrs. LEAL BROS. & CO.'S MADEIRA.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co, who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following less 10 per cent. for Cash Payment off Bond amounts, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

Duty and Town Dues included.

Per Gr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs.	A.		Per Gr. Cask about 20 Galls. Rs.	A.
140	0	M Young Madeira	150	4
155	4	Lacryma	167	4
157	0	C M Young Madeira	169	4
175	0	O M Old do.	189	4
204	0	S Choice South-side Madeira	221	4
Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs.	A.		Per Octave abou 10 Gallons. Rs.	A.
118	4	O S very Choice Old South-side Madeira	128	12
131	10	R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	143	10
146	0	O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira.	159	10
157	0	E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra do. do	171	10
104	10	Patherinho, delicately flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	113	10

NOTICE.
APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis, Testimonials and Prices see the Company's Advertisement.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.
Our Own Bottling.

	Net Cash. Rs.	A.	Credit. Rs.	A.	
In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	4	4	12	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	4	6	12	*Duties included.*
In Casks of 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	4	4	12	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.
Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. per doz.	6	8	7	0	*Duties included.*
Casks containing 6 doz. Pts. per doz.	4	8	5	0	

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

N. B.—Forwarding charges we add to the above rates. We guarantee each case to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL BUT NOT AFTERWARDS.

☞ *Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

LOCAL AGENTS.

MR. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, and MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.
Borah Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

Bombay, January 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.
STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 22ND JANUARY.

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA
AND
THE FORTY THIEVES!
Written and adapted for this Company by
Mr. M. COMERFORD.

NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES,
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES,
NEW ACT DROP,
AND
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION SCENE
AND
ORIGINAL COMIC SCENES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, EIGHT ANNAS.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.....Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENNY READINGS at the Mechanics' Institution, Parell (B. B and C. I. Railway) TO-NIGHT, at 8-15 P.M., Madras time. Admission—4 Annas and 2 Annas.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of TRICHINOPOLY THOMPSON'S and DAWSON'S PRIME CHEROOTS. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE, a set of SECOND-HAND ENGLISH DOUBLE HARNESS, in good order. For Price, &c. apply at this Office.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicoll & Co.,) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s. 1st January 1877.

PROCLAMATION DAY, Jan. 1st, 1877.—The VIEW 12 by 15 is now ready for inspection at P. Vucci & Co.'s Studio, Meadow Street. As only a limited number of copies will be printed, subscribers' names can now be registered.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. FRANCIS MASOTTI has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DAY.

KNOOP & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1877.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.
POCKET FILTERS.
Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.
Handsome Cutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.
All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.
5, Hummum Street.

WHEELER and WILSON'S CELEBRATED SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
HIGHEST HONOURS at the latest Vienna Exhibition. Patronised by the Royal Family.
Instruction to purchasers gratis. Packing free.
Silk, Thread, Needles and spare articles always on hand.
Samples on view.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp

Price—Four Annas

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

Now Ready.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY.
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
CARVER AND GILDER,
GENERAL DECORATOR,
PICTURE-FRAME MAKER,
and IMITATOR of WOODS and MARBLES,
LANDSCAPES of INDIAN SCENERY PAINTED TO ORDER,
IN OIL OR WATER CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 20TH JAN. 1877.

THE negotiations in connection with the Turkish Question have been remarkable for the number of different phases they have gone through, but we question whether any change in the position has been less in accordance with previous anticipations than the altered aspect of affairs shown by to-day's telegrams. On Friday's advices war between Turkey and Russia seemed almost a certainty, but now it is not only spoken of as unlikely, but the language of the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople reads as if his programme of six weeks ago had never been put forward. For anything we can tell Monday's telegrams may reverse the whole appearance of things, but in the meantime there cannot be a doubt that the belief at Home is that war will be avoided. On the first blush of Friday's adverse news Consols underwent a sudden drop of ⅞, falling from 95¾ to 95¼ and French Rentes receded from 106½ to 106¼. This morning's telegrams however, report Consols recovered to 95⅞, French Rentes 106⅝.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has followed much the same course as the funds. On Friday morning the market opened quiet with probable sales, only 8,000 bales, but at the close the tone was strong, American to arrive having advanced ¼ per lb., the sales reaching 12,000 bales. To-day's market opened and closed active and advancing sales 20,000 bales, spot quotations showing a rise of 1/16d. per lb. in Surats and ¼d. in Mid. Orleans. The more peaceful aspect of the Turkish Question cannot but have a strengthening effect, but the main influence is still the moderate receipts at the American ports, which have all the more weight from the fact of the majority of estimates in the early part of the week having been in favour of comparatively full figures. The actual result, as will be observed from our usual weekly statement, is, that 32,000 bales have been lost this week, bringing the excess this season over last to date, down to 105,000 bales, so that at the present rate another month should see the figures below last year. If so there seems little reason to doubt that prices will still advance, although it is difficult to say how far, bearing in mind that we have already seen a rise of nearly 30 per cent.

Piece Goods in Manchester were only steady at previous prices, and Saturday is always pretty much of a holiday in Manchester, but the reaction in Cotton will probably show itself in goods on Monday.

In New York on Friday, ready Mid. Uplands was still quoted at 13¼ cents., but May shipment had advanced from 13⅛ to 13 15/16 cents per lb. The American receipts to date now show the following comparisons :—

	1877	1876	1875
Week's Receipts	112,000	144,000	98,000
,, Exports to U. K.	74,000	65,000	50,000
,, ,, to Continent	51,000	22,000	19,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	2,891,000	2,786,000	2,399,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,977,000	982,300	916,300
,, ,, Continent ,,	528,000	571,000	330,000
,, Stock at the Ports	890,000	857,000	887,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant compares with the previous two years as follows :—

	1877	1876	1875
Total supply of all kinds	3,710,000	2,782,456	2,699,440
,, ,, Surats	241,000	481,170	567,730
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	649,000	682,840	750,580
Do. London	41,000	53,280	120,580
American Afloat	390,000	333,000	240,000
E. Indian ,,	48,000	86,000	12 ,000
	1,128,000	1,165,120	1,231,410
Price of Mid. Orleans	7 1-16d.	6 15-16d.	8d.
,, Fair Dhollera	5 11-16d.	4 9-16d.	5¼d.
Difference	1¾d.	2¾d.	2¾d.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged, with the exception of Seeds, Bombay Linseed being quoted 6d. lower, Calcutta 3d. higher, while Calcutta Rapeseed is 6d. lower and Bombay unchanged. Skins are in fair demand. The better qualities are unchanged but common and medium kinds are 1d. lower.

A withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for France is reported, making £150,000 withdrawn since last return.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 58½d. per oz., but private messages gave the rate two day ago so that it does not indicate any actual change in the market.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened at yesterday's closing quotations, at which a fair business was done during the forenoon, but last thing rather more firmness was observable and rates were partially 1-16d. higher. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10⅛d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 10⅛ to 9-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 10 9-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand at ⅜ per cent. premium. In 60 days' sight business has been done at 1½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is unchanged in every way, the steadier news from Home having had no apparent effect. We quote nominally :—Fours, Rs. 96 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 96½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 100 to Rs. 100½.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet with no special movements worthy of notice. Bank of Bombays are steady at 39½ per cent premium. National Bank have advanced to Rs. 105. Colaba Land Company have receded to Rs 1,000, Mazagons to Rs. 700 and Freres to Rs. 110. Press Companies are dull with nothing doing, the only change being in Mofussil Company which have receded to Rs. 300. Spinning and Weaving shares close dull again owing to the upward turn in Cotton and in most cases prices are Rs. 5 sper hare lower.

COTTON this morning opened quiet, but during the day a strong demand was manifested, and a considerable business was done at an advance of Re. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The stronger advices from Home had, of course, most influence, but sellers were rendered much firmer by the telegrams from up-country, advising heavy rain in every district—Omrawuttee, Hingunghaut, Broach and Wudwan. So far we don't think there has been sufficient to affect the quantity of the crop materially, but the quality will undoubtedly suffer, especially in Broach and the Berars. We quote :—

Best Hinguughaut, ready	Rs.	223	per candy f p.
,, Ginned Broach, Feb-	,,	222	,,
,, Akote ,,	,,	210	,,
F. G. F. Omra. ,,	,,	207	,,
G. F. ,,	,,	202	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera ,, April	,,	206	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	,,	202	,,

FREIGHTS are firmer owing to the small amount of ready tonnage available. Business was done in the morning at £2 10 and in the afternoon at £2 11-3 freely, but at the close £2 12 6 was asked. For February loading the quotation is still £2-7-6 to £2-8-9. By sail there is nothing doing.

PIECE GOODS are quiet, but steady. Dealers have shown a disposition to hold off to-day, but sellers are very firm and decline to concede anything in price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	102
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	697½
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	700
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
Ch rtered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	30,000	250	all	8 do.	285
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	339
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	190
National Bank of India	37,220	250	125	6 do.	105
Oriental Bank	60,000	200	all	10 do.	475 xd

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	1000
Freres Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	110
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	700
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	225 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	75 p.a*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,050
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	60*	2,500
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	50,000	100	80	..	75
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		100 p.a.	1,630
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	66 p.a.	1,180
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.a*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	100 p.a.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,065
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	620
Dharumsey Spinning	2,000	1,000	all	..	1,010
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	140 p.a.	1,685
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,275
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	120 p.a.	1,125
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jowraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	45 p.a*	1,100
Khandesh Spinning	750	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,125
K. Mucoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	905
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Manchester & Bombay M. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.a*	1,220
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	20	..	37½
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,305
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.a*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	340
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	975
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	925
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	940
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	500	all	..	370
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.a*	830
Princeof Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	..	1,010
Soonderjee Spinning	650	1,000	all	50 p.a.	960
Do do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	990
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	980
Victoria Mills	536	1,000	all	..	702

*For Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

MESSRS. R. RUDATTINO & Co's S.S. BATAVIA, 1,391 tons Captain L. Crocco, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst from Genoa (December 26th), via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Genoa—Mr. D. Wallace, and Captain and Mrs. T. Reedy. From Suez—Mr. A. Semiani and Mr. Terelli. From Aden—Mr. and Mrs. Dossabhoy, Mr. Syad Abdool Rahamon and 4 others.

THE *Madras Mail* of January 17th reports that the Kingdom of Italy, which left Madras on the 14th instant for Covelong, for ballast, sailed from Covelong yesterday morning and whilst tacking, "missed stays," and touched the ground. The Captain appears to have done all in his power by running out anchors and lines to save his vessel, but apparently in vain, as during night the ship slewed end on, and was driven a long way up the Beach. This morning the Captain reports that there is only one fathom under the ship's stern and less under her bows. A steamer is to be sent to Covelong to try and pull the ship off ; but little hope however is entertained that the Kingdom of Italy can be saved.

THE Z. RING, Morar, 1,371 tons register, belonging to St. John, New Brunswick, arrived in harbour on 20th from North Shields (August 25), with a cargo, of 1,825 tons coal. On the evening of the 29 h November when in latitude about 39° south, and about 800 miles from St Paul's Island, the cargo of coals was found to be on fire. The main hatches were at once removed and they commenced to dig down to get at the seat of the fire. So hot were the coals that the crew could hardly remain on them whilst working, and water was thrown in great quantities over the cargo to cool it. A large quantity, about 500 tons, was jettisoned, and the fire happily extinguished after several days' excessive exertion and anxiety. Since the discovery of the fire the ship has sailed over 3,800 miles. Her preservation, as well as that of the lives of all on board, may be attributed to the energetic exertions and foresight of Captain Moran, which have proved perfectly successful. Her safe arrival in port has removed all anxiety as regards the vessel, and the coals on board are now in a cool state, and there is no apprehension of any further outbreak of combustion.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
20	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Dec 26.
	Z. Ring	Moran	S. Shields, Aug 25.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destinations.
20	Albert Ebenswarde	Bredelins	Hamburg.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
16 Commille(s) ..... Sharp ..... Bombay, Dec 25.
City of Canton ..... Latto ..... Bombay, Dec 23.
Lal ah Rookh ..... Gillat ..... Mauritius, Dec 3.
17 Crigleton(s) ..... Thompson ..... Aden, Dec 28.
Virginia Schiliza(s) Anderson ..... Madras, Jan 13.
Rigs (s) ..... Clarke ..... Penang, Jan 9.
Saturn(s) ..... Flower ..... Camorta, Jan 4.
Arigowan ..... Kerr ..... London, Sept 15.
John Davie ..... Taylor ..... Greenock Sept 2.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
16 Kurrachee (s) ....
Majestic ....
Royal Sovereign ....
Insure ....
17 Meenam (s) ....
Malabar (s) ....
Japan (s) ....
Canada ....

PASSENGERS.

Per Lalla Rookh—Mrs Gill at, L Renaud M D.
Per Commillia—Dr Boult, Mr and Mrs Myddleton, Mr Nuwie, Mr Peterson.
Per John Davie,—Mr J Kerr.
Per Ardgowan—Captain J Watson, Master, and 13 crew of Barque Amadine picked up at Sea, vessel burnt.
Per Rigs—Miss Clarke.
Per Satara—Mr H F Wilson and servant, Mr Adolphus De Roepstroff and servant, Mrs A De Roepstroff and servant, Dr Barrie and crvant, Commissariat Staff 8 Sergt Cooks, the Officer Coming the Police Escort 59 Police Guards, 18 Free Natives & schildren, Cattle attendants, 6 time expired Convicts, 294 males and 61 females and 120 children, convicts, release d on the re-aiming of the proclamation on the 1st of January. 6th January 10 A M & 3 Arab arrived at Port Blair from Galle, will do temporary duty as Guard Ship.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By John Davie—9 h January, Ship North in Lat 13-0 N, Long, 89-0E, from Calcutta to London all well.
Mazara—10 miles to the southward of the Eastern Channel Light vessel passed the Ship W D Wallet in ballast, bound up 8 A M, 16th Tuesday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
17 Viscoy (s) .... Calcutta.
Mercia .... Cocanada.
Thomas Stephens .... Melbourne.
Hydaspes (s) .... Southampton.
Ophir .... Colombo.
18 Prin' Gem .... Calcutta.
19 Khandalla (s) .... Calcutta and N Ports.
Meenam (s) .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
17 Historian(s) .... Calcutta.
Copenhagen .... Pooric.
Precursour (s) .... Calcutta.
Nusser Munjee .... Paloe P. int.
Ava (s) .... Pondichery.
Clive (s) .... Calcutta.
18 Canara (s) .... Bombay and S. Ports.
Malda (s) .... Pondicherry & Cuddalor
Glenroy .... Calcutta.
Hydaspes .... Calcutta.
19 Zenobia .... Gaugam.
Pharo .... Cowlong.
Meenam (s) .... Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P and O S Hydaspes—From Southampton to Madras—Dr and Mr Kelly, and European servant, Capt and Mrs Evanson, three children, infant, one European and native servant, Mrs Per.ne, Mr C N Harris, and Mr Hight. From Suez via Bombay to Madras—Major Hewtson and Major Walters. From Venice to Madras—Major and Mrs McLeod. From Brindisi to Madras—Mr G T Walsh. From Melbourne to Madras—Mrs Emily East. From Galle to Madras—Mr Geardmore and Mr John Fortune.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

PER S Canara—From Madras to Colombo—Mrs. Stevens infant and servant, and Doctor Solinha.
PER P S Meenam—From Madras to Marseilles.—Major Nepean and Mr. Sidney Boyd.
To Naples,—Mr and Mrs T J Maltby and two children.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xanthos s—75 bales wool, Coverjee Nurseej ; 81 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhanjee ; 295 bales cotton, Govindram Lackminran ; 125 bales cotton, Treecanjee Moojee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cassela and Co ; 243 bales cotton, Nuneeram Manockjee and Co ; 84 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 35 bales wool, Lallabhur Govindjee ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee. Treasham Hall s—65 bales hemp, Khimjee Lakimsedass and Co ; 550 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee ; 3 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Purshotum Oukeewjee ; 18 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Yeddo s—300 cwts, myrabolams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Thibet s—8 cwts E teeth, Goolamhoosen Janmahamed ; 12 bales, hides, Dhurumsee Vellji e ; 10 bales hides, Khamshamed ; 3 bales hides, Sucksor Futtayboy ; 3 bales hides Abdoola Hassum ; 7 cwt E teeth, Gulamhoosein Janmahamed ; 61 slabs tin, 8 bales skin ; 4 packages tea, 10 cases gallnuts, 3 bales fe-thers, 16 bales hides, 10 tales silk, 117 bales wool, 148 bales tobacco, 64 bales cotton, and 277 packages gallnuts and tapioca, T, and O S N Co.

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Malwa s—1 box shawls, The French Bank.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—11 cases fishmaws and 32 cases sharkfins, Goolamhoosein Janmahomed ; 67 cases sharkfins and 7 cases fishmaws Mahamedbhoy Rowjee ; 4 bales twist, Kilick, Nixon and Co ; 21 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 27 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 25 chests opium, Cadurnath Sewpursad ; 9 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahamed ; 224 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 150 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 22 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s—9 chests opium, Thackurssee Sewsamull ; 14 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 8 chests opium, Manilal Malloo.

FOR HAVRE.

Cosmopolitan s—200 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 7,600 cwts linseed, Vinay and Co.
Lady Cairns—100 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 19th January 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	30·020
Temperature of the Air	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·1
Dew Point	67·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·757
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	81·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	69·0
General Direction of wind	NNE, NE, ENE, W. WNW, ESE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	138

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 19.

Waring, Major, Bombay Chief Inspr of Musketry, on duty from Poona.

JANUARY 20.

Ready, Capt, Bombay 66th Regt, from leave, from England.
Beauchamp, Major Bombay 7th Fusiliers, on Medl Cert, from Mount Aboo.
Spence, Surg, Madras 40th Regt N I, on Medl Cert from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.
Baigrie, Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to join, to Bajoote.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 20th January 1877.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that—

Lieut J W Yerbury has been posted to G Baty 4th Bdge and Lieut E M Baker to No 6 Baty 6th Bdge R A.

Lieut A J Dunnaye, G Bdge, has been transferred to G Baty 11th Bdge R A and Lt A H Whitehorne, G Baty C Bdge 11th Bdge, has been appointed to E Baty C Bdge R H A.

Lieut Dunnaye is directed to proceed and join his Baty at Mean Meer, under clause VII para 169, part II of the Transport Regulations.

The following memorandum of the dates on which H E the C-in C will be at the several stations during his tour of inspection in the Northern Division is published for information in substitution for that laid down in G O C No 792, dated 9th December 1876 :—

Leave Bombay 23rd Jany, arrived at Rajkot 1st February, Deesa 24th, Abu 28th Deesa 5th March, Ahmedabad 15th, Baroda 17th, Surat 19 h, and Bombay 21st :—

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

29th Regt N I—Major W H Ross, officiating second Wing Comdr, 8th Regt N I, to be second Wing Comdr, vice Major Moray.

8th Regt N I—Major L G Brown, S C, to officiate as second Wing Comdr, vice Hodgson.

20th Regt N I Maj T E Strong, S C, to officiate as second wing Commander, vice Maj Kettlewell, proceeding on furlough.

27th Regiment N I, Lieut A L Sinclair 1-25th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be 2nd Wing officer on probation.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium—Capt H E Thomas, 2-15th Foot, to be Commandant, vice Maj Beauchamp, resigned.

Capt W C Moore, General List, is transferred from officiating QrMr 8th Regt N I to officiating QrMr 7th Regt N I.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test :—

Lieut W Beville, 83rd Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—Kolhapur Station Order, dated 30 Dec 1876, directing Capt G J Roulson, 3rd N L I, to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Heath.

3 d Hussars—Regtl Order dated 3rd January 1877, notifying that Lieut I McIvor, p rformed the duties of Instructor of Musketry from 4th Oct to 11th Dec 1876 in the absence of a duly qualified officer.

Regtl Order, dated 3rd Jany 1877, directing Lt I McIvor to perform the duties of Interpreter during the absence of Lt Holly and with effect from ist idem, also notifying that Lieut W G Mathews performed the duties of Interpreter from 24th to 31st Dec 1876 inclusive.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Calcutta Gazette, January 17.)

REVENUE AND GENARAL DEPARTMENTS.

The Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr F Jones, Senior Supt of Survey, an extension of two months' furlough.

Mr Charles Miller, Mag of Police, Calcutta, is allowed leave for twelve months under Sect 14 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr E M Money, Asst Mag and Colr, Mozufferpore, is allowed extension of sick leave for six months by the Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India.

Mr A H Haggard, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Serampore division of the Hooghly district, is appointed to act until further orders as Joint-Mag and Depty Collr of the second grade.

Mr A W Issac, Asst Comr Darjeeling, is allowed leave for twenty-one days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr W C Muller, Depty Mag and Depty Collr, is posted temporarily to Darjeeling.

Mr C W Wilmot, Depty Mag and Depty Collr, Deoghur, is appointed to have charge as a temporary measure of the office of the Depty Settlement Officer, Santhal Pergunnahs, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr M Smith.

Mr R M Towers, Additional Judge of Chitagong, is allowed leave for two months and twenty-eight days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th inst.

Mr T Smith, Offg Depy Comr of Hazareebagh, is appointed to act as Additional Dist and Sessions Judge of Chittagong during the absence, on leave, of Mr A M Towers, or until further orders.

The Right Hon'ble the Secy of State for India is pleased to grant an extension of leave to Mr J S Drummond, Mag and Collr, for a period of two months on medical certificate.

Mr C A Soppitt is appointed to act until further orders as an Asst Supt of Police.

Mr G B Havelock, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Rajshahye, is transferred to Dinagepore.

Mr F Smith, Asst Supt of Police, Patna, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him under Govt Order of the 15th Dec 1876, on the afternoon of the 15th Nov 1876, instead of from the 11th of that month, as notified in the "Calcutta Gazette of the 27th Dec 1876.

Mr C F Wintle, Sub Depty Opium Agent, Bettiah, having reported his arrival from furlough on the 10th inst is allowed subsidiary leave for a period of fifteen days to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Dr R A Barker, Civil Medl Officer, Beerbhoom, is allowed an extension of sick leave for six months by the Right Hon the Secy of State for India.

Honorary Lieut Maj P A Minas, Civil Medl Officer, Maldah, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgn A T Hare, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of this Govt, with effect from 13th inst is appointed on special duty in the Backergunge district.

HIGH COURT.—22ND JANUARY.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT KNIGHT.)

LONG CAUSE.

365-76—Lynch and Tobin—Kewulbhoy Jaychund vs Nahalchundbhoy Nundchoibhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.

For further direction and costs.

189-76—Khunderow Morojee—Dhondiba Tookaram and others vs Dewjee Doolajee Dooree—In person.

LONG CAUSES.

86-76—In person—Mawa Kistoje vs Khooshaba Champsjee.
135-75—Jefferson and Payne—Balmukund Surojram and another vs Sabchund Shewdass and others—Lynch and Tobin.
407-76—Jefferson and Payne—Veerjee Movjee vs Jeevundass Mooljee—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

516-75—Fletcher and Smith—Chooniall Balmookundas and another vs Jugjoonathdass and others—Tyabjee and Sayane.
846-73—Shapoorjee and Thucurdass—Huridass Soonderdass vs Memon Mahomed Ally Lynch and Tobin.
18-7—Jefferson and Payne—The Hon'ble A R Scoble, &c., and others vs Maneckbai widow—Remington, Hore and Langley.
318-76—Mr. Macfarlane—Bunday Alli Merally vs Khulucksdina Khulfanbhoy—Hearn and Cleveland.
201-75—Mr. Macfarlane—Vullubhoy Jeychund and others vs Bai Soonder—Craigie, Lyoch and Owen.
415-76—Hearn and Cleveland—Jaithabhoy Khooshall vs Vullubharam Heirachund—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

FOR JUDGMENT.

In the matter of the letters of Administration with the will annexed of Mackertytosh Naliquee S, deceased—K Moorjee—Trustee Muthoo—NS applicant vs Ramchunder Raghoonathjee and Sokabai, executor—Craigie, Lyoch and Co.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

382-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Killabhoy Motiram vs Geelabhoy Motiram and another—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

266-75—K. Morojee—Maneklall Atmaram vs Godavaribace widow—Prescot and Winter.—Part heard.
249-76—In person—Sorabjee Nanabhoy Sadoe and others.
359-76—Sharpurjee & T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Vussonjee Cursonjee.
266-76—Mr Macfarlane—Manecklall Atmaram vs Dwarkadass Bajabhoy—P Kewasjee.

For further direction on Special Commissioner's report.

470-74—Fletcher and Smith—Muncherjee Cowasjee Davur and another vs Mithabai Tyabjee and Sayani—Fletcher and Smith, Bell and Hamilton—Part heard.
659-74—Shamrao P.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others vs Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

601-75—Mr Macfarlane—Dajiba Gopal vs Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
15-76—Jefferson and Payne—Sha Sakalchund Nagurdass vs Rahimbhoy Allabhboy—Crawford and Boevy.
276-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Samsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allabhboy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sarabai, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—C V Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gangaram Hanmantram vs Radashow Sukharam and another—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Remington Hore and Langley—Eliao Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—J and G and Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Remington, Hore and Langley.

For further direction in Commissioner's Report.

228-75—Jefferson and Payne—Sewbux Dhunsoodass vs Hanoomtmull Motichund—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is undoubtedly cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere trifle ! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-reasoned and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen ; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MALDEN—January 8th, at Jacobabad, the wife of Captain R. V. Malden, 1st Sind Horse, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRIND—January 17th, at Umballa, the Lady of Major-General Sir James Brind, K C B, Commanding Sirhind Division, of a son.
LINES—January 15th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. J. S. Lines, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

EVATT—KERR—January 15th, at Muzufferpore, Tirhoot, by the Rev. J. Richardson, George J H Evatt, Esq., M D, Army Medical Department, to Sophie Mary Frances, daughter of W. W. Raleigh Kerr, Esq., of Kensington, Bath.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 22, 1877.

THE remarkably mild tone of General Ignatieff's remarks at the breaking-up of the Conference suggests the hope that Russia may not declare war against Turkey after all. It appears that the Russian Minister, instead of using threats and fulminating an ultimatum, contented himself with asserting Turkey's responsibility for the failure of the Conference and then making an appeal to the Sublime Porte to treat its Christian subjects well and not to molest Servia or Montenegro. No sucking dove could roar more gently ; but it would be rash to assume that this is Russia's last word. If it were, the result of the Conference would be, not the dismemberment of Turkey, but the collapse of Russia. We note with satisfaction the declaration made by the French and English Envoys that in no

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 21st JAN.

The Viceregal Council will meet on Wednesday next. Mr. W. B. Colvin is gazetted additional Member of Council.

OUDH JOINED TO THE N. W. PROVINCES.

A notification from the Home Department announces that the Viceroy is of opinion that it is expedient on grounds of financial and general policy to combine the administration of Oudh and the North-West Provinces. The simplest mode for carrying out the measure is to transfer the seat of the chief executive authority in Oudh from Lucknow to Allahabad, leaving matters otherwise as they stand. This will cause the least disturbance of existing arrangements and will provide with the greatest economy possible for the peculiarities of the Oudh administrative system. The Governor General in Council, therefore, is pleased to declare that, the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces being vacant, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh shall be transferred to it, and he will exercise for the present the functions of both offices within each province respectively and will be required to reside at Lucknow a portion of the year. Sir G. Couper, Chief Commissione of Oudh, is gazetted as also Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Mr. Inglis continues to officiate as Chief Commissioner of Oudh until the period for which the Secretary of State has extended his term of service has expired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Captain Bisset, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed on special duty under the orders of Sir B. Temple.

Forty passed students of the Royal Engineering College are gazetted Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade and distributed to different provinces. Hume, Stuart, Pinhey, Mallary, Clifton, Lequesne go to Bombay.

The Viceroy and family left yesterday for Barrackpore. They will return on Tuesday morning.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STRANDING OF A STEAMER IN THE MADRAS ROADS.

MADRAS, 20TH JAN.

The Ducal Line steamer Sutherland from London was stranded this morning whilst entering the roads. The faintest hopes are entertained by the Marine authorities of getting her off. The steamer Devonshire is assisting; two efforts she made have failed.

THE GRAND COUNCIL AND AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

LONDON, 20TH JAN.

The prevalent opinion is that immediate war is unlikely.

At the Grand Council at Constantinople on the 18th, the Christian Patriarchs and the Chief Rabbi were present. During the debate the Grand Vizier stated that both England and France had declared that they would neither go to war against Turkey nor would they assist her. Austria is now neutral, but it is thought that she may possibly be unable to resist the demands of her Sclavonic subjects.

TERMINATION OF THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20TH JAN.

At the sitting of the Conference to-day, the Turkish Delegates attempted to continue to discuss details, but ignored the essential points of the demands made by the Powers through Lord Salisbury, who thereupon announced that the Conference was ended.

General Ignatieff held that the Porte was responsible, and he hoped that Turkey would respect her Christian subjects and not molest Servia or Montenegro.

CHINA AND SPAIN.

SHANGHAI, 4TH JAN.

His Excellency Herr von Brandt, the German Minister at Pekin, is mediating between Spain and China with regard to the recent rupture. In the meantime Senor de Espana, the Spanish Minister, has returned to Pekin.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 21st JANUARY.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Deccan, with the outward London Mails of 5th inst., left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this morning.

The same Company's s. s. Surat left for Galle and Calcutta at 2 this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 19TH JAN., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton	58,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded	13,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	10,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton ..	107,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	5,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	649,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	53,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	41,000	do.

LONDON, 19TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 10¼d.

8¼lbs. do. ..... 8s. 2d.

40s. Mule Twist ..... 1s. 0¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 95⅛d.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872..... 106½.

Bar Silver..... 58½

The sum of £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Departures.—Strathleven and Renown.

LINE REPORTS.—21st JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

TRINCOMALEE, 21st JAN., 9 15 P.M.

H. M. S. Himalaya, from Colombo, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Closing quotations on Saturday:—

Bank Bills on demand	...Rs. 10½	per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight	...Rs. 10 9-16d.	,,
Credits 3	,, ...Rs. 10½ to 9-16d.	,,
Documents 3	,, ...Rs. 10 9/16d.	,,

THE directors of the Bank of Bombay on Wednesday raised the Bank's rates of interest and discount one per cent.

BISHOP GELL, the Acting Metropolitan, has decided, as advised, that he has no legal power to hear the appeal from the Revd. Mr. Clark, of Ceylon.

IT is reported that Mr. Stuart Bayley will come to Calcutta as Secretary in the Judicial and Political Departments, Mr. R. L. Mangles succeeding him in the Commissionership of the Patna Division.

THE Command of the Punjab Frontier Force, which is to be vacated very shortly by General Keyes, C. B., is very likely to fall to the lot of Brigadier-General Macpherson, at present the popular Commandant of the Multan Brigade.

THE Calcutta papers say that Sir Richard Temple's proposal to establish a scientific college in honour of the Prince of Wales' visit is shortly to be carried out, and we learn from the *Mirror* that the institution is to be known as the "Albert *Temple* of Science."

THE number of gunny bags exported during 1876 was 60,285,450, the higest figure ever attained, and nearly double that of 1872 when the number was 30,797,308. The number of gunny-cloths exported was 8,352,515, against 4,417,060 in 1872. The trade has thus nearly doubled in four years.

HIS GRACE the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos and the ladies Mary, Anne and Caroline Grenville and suite, arrived at Madras by special train on Thursday morning at seven precisely. On the platform of the station were assembled a goodly number of civil and military officials and a sprinkling of ladies.

WE hear from Kurrachee that the 56th Regiment are emcamped at Landi. If within 25 days from the 15th inst. they have no fresh case of small-pox, they will proceed to Aden; but, if they have, matters will be complicated, as the 83rd are expected to arrive at Kurrachee from Mandavee this week, two detachments having already arrived. The detachment of the 56th, which was at Hyderabad, and which was not tainted with small-pox, left Kurrachee yesterday week for Bombay in the Dalhousie. Small-pox is very bad in Kurrachee and all over lower Scinde.

THE undermentioned jewellers are said to have been some of the principal contributors to the exhibition of jewellery at the Delhi Assemblage, estimated at £5,000,000, or rupees five crores:—Buddydass Mookeem, Bahadoor, forty lacs; Bhuggomandass, ten lacs; Monohurdass, thirty lacs; Kartick Setty, five lacs; Messrs. Handford and Crew, one crore; Pannalall of Bombay, seventy lacs; Fukeer Chund and Sooderdass Chunnoo of Benares, twenty and ten lacs, respectively; from Baroda, about forty lacs. The sale of jewellery does not seem to have been attended with such liveliness as was hoped for by the adventurous jewellers. The *Indian Daily News* suspects that the above statement is subject to a liberal discount.

IT is said that 5,000 rifles have been presented to the Maharaja of Cashmere by the Indian Government. It is only of a piece with the rest of the folly which has characterised the recent foreign policy of Government and the reckless spirit of "gush" which has pushed on the Delhi Assemblage, and scattered its honours and favour broadcast to the deserving and undeserving. *Indian Public Opinon* makes these remarks and adds:—"We shall be glad indeed to turn out false prophets in declaring that many of our own men may yet owe their deaths to this foolish generosity. A similar outburst of feeling towards the Amir of Cabul seems, by all accounts, to be now producing a very unpleasant result."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Madras Athenæum*, writing on the 12th instant from Palamcottah, says:—"A very laughable case comes before the district magistrate to-day. Certain individuals on New Year's day, no doubt after having partaken of a good dinner, conceived the happy idea of ashering in the new year, by blackening their faces and going to the compounds of several residents, and throwing crackers into the verandahs. The Inspector of Post Offices of the division rather objected to have his night's rest disturbed and that of his family, so went over to the house of a gallant Colonel and called him up as a witness to the identity of the black faced individuals. One of the defendants in the case is a local barrister who some years ago came prominently before the public as a convert to Mahomedanism. The hearing of the case is to be the occasion of a picnic at the magistrate's cuttcherry, where all the European manhood of the station will be present."

OLD jokes have more lives than a cat. We notice that some of the English papers are publishing the following letter as an "illustration of the development of English spelling" in the Punjab," and that an obscure paper called the *Punjab Advertiser*, which only lived about a week after its birth, is being credited with assuring its readers that the letter referred to was actually received by a schoolmaster in the north from a householder in his locality:—"Cur, ass, you are a man of no legs and I wish to inter my sun in your skull." The obscurity and seeming offensiveness of this address disappear on translation. What was intended to be written was—"Sir, as you are a man of knowledge, I wish to enter my son at your school." We remember this story half-a-dozen years ago, since which time it has apparently done some remarkable travelling. *Then*, it was told of some village in the north of Scotland; now it is adorning the traditions of some Punjab gaum! Perhaps in time it will turn up in Bokhara.

A notification in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the Drawing Room to be held in Calcutta, contains the following regulations for the occasion:—

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lytton will hold a Drawing-Room at Government House at 9-30 on the evening of Friday, January 26th.

Ladies purposing to attend the drawing Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Tuesday, the 23rd, and to bring with them to the Drawing-Room the two cards which will be sent to them; one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible.

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing-Room.

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains. Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable.

Gentlemen in attendance on ladies will leave the ladies at the entrance to the Throne Room, and meet them again as they leave, but not pass before the Throne.

The Calcutta papers find serious fault with the regulations about ladies' trains, which, they think, ought to have been more explicit.

THE Government of Madras recently submitted to the Government of India revised estimates aggregating Rs. 1,49,34,218 for the two sections of the South Indian Railway, between Madras and Caddalore and Caddalore to Tanjore, and requested their sanction to an excess of Rs. 28,32,478 over the original estimates for both the sections. The Government of India remark that the difference between the sanctioned and the revised estimate is considerable, 33'5 per cent. is, in their opinion, "an unusually large excess," even though the causes of excess, as explained in the letter of the Madras Government, are "such as could not have been foreseen with certainty when the original estimates were framed." The excess on bridge work is Rs. 7,57,689, which is explained by the increased waterway found to be necessary. The Government of India remark that this perhaps could not have been foreseen, but that "there is nothing to warrant the conclusion that more thorough inquiry on the part of the engineers in the first instance would not have settled the point beyond all doubt." The increase in permanent way is Rs. 5,43,805, and this is said to be due to the fact that several contracts were let whilst high prices prevailed in the Iron Market, also to the exchange being assumed at two shillings. After noticing a few more items the Government of India add that, before the proposed large excess in the estimate for the Madras-Cuddalore section can be sanctioned, it should be reduced as far as possible, and its effect on the probable total cost of the line should be compared with the total subscribed capital and the result reported for their information.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* tells the following tale about men with tails:—"A Wesleyan missionary, the Rev. George Brown, has returned in safety from an exploration of twenty months on the unknown coasts of New Britain and New Ireland. He crossed the latter island, which he found well populated. 'No white man was ever seen inland before, but no opposition was offered to the explorers. A difficulty was experienced in getting the natives to go any distance from their villages, as they are so often at war with one another. Plenty of proofs of cannibalism were found. One of the party, on going into one house to light his pipe, saw a woman roasting the thigh and leg of a man who was killed the day before. The exploring party were interested in the curious legend of the tribe of 'tailed men' which is met with in many uncivilized countries, but they did not, unfortunately, succeed in getting any further than second hand testimony. 'The natives,' it is stated, 'of Blanche Bay, New Britain, affirm positively the existence of a race of men with tails at a place called Kali, and deny indignantly that they are monkeys, asking if monkeys could fight with spears, plant yams, make houses, &c.' But it is significantly added that the interesting race dwell in the interior of the country, 'where no white person has ever penetrated. Mr. Cockerell, a naturalist who accompanied the expedition, had special opportunities of research. He was detained for some time as a hostage in New Britain, and was engaged in 'collecting' upon New Ireland for five months. He found the natives 'very friendly,' but he does not otherwise give them a good character. 'They are all dreadful cannibals, and there is a strange custom in New Ireland which requires that a chief's daughter shall be kept in a cage within her father's house until she is of marriageable age. The cage scarcely gives her room to move, and she cannot leave it during any part of the day, though she is allowed to take a stroll with near relatives after nightfall. When a chief dies his body is wrapped up and placed in a tree; and the poor people are put in canoes in the sea to float away. The natives have large plantations, and work about two days in the week. They live chiefly on bananas, cocoa-nuts, and pork, but they also indulge in human flesh.'"

IN their report to the Secretary of State for India on the condition of the country and the prospect of the season for the week ending the 6th instant, the Madras Governments state that in the town of Madras and its vicinity the relief houses and camps are well organised, and land is being taken up for the junction canal as quickly as the procedure prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act will allow. The number of destitute poor receiving gratuitous relief within the city has risen to 19,000 per diem, 16,000 fed by Government, and 3,000 fed by private charity. The imports of grain to Kurnool from Bellary and Cuddapah Districts is being pushed on under the superintendence of Colonel Hicks, the Government grain agent, who has assumed charge of his office, and to whom it has been found necessary to appoint an assistant, Mr. Travers. Contracts have been entered into for supplying Kurnool from Gooty and Adoni, also the Pennakonda taluq in Bellary, and the Koliguntla taluq in the Kurnool District from Tadpatri, and the Kadri and Royachoti taluqs from Cuddapah and Rajampatti. The greatest anxiety of the Government is the supply of the Cumbum and Markapur taluqs of Kurnool, and they have selected Kottapatam on the sea coast near Ongole as the base of operations in this respect, and have already landed about 500 tons of rice there; some 1,400 more are on their way. The great difficulty is carriage inland. Government urged their officers in Nellore and Cumbum to spare no effort to hasten on the transport, and have requested Colonel Hicks to arrange depot on the frontier between the Kurnool, Cuddapah, and Nellore Districts, to meet the prejudices of the cartmen who object to leave their own districts. The sanction of the Government of India has also been obtained for the establishment of a Telegraph Office temporarily at Ongole, which is only about 12 miles from Kottapatam; and the Government will thus be able to be kept informed by wire daily of the state of the depot at the latter place. On this report the *Madras Mail* remarks:—"On the whole the last report is favourable. It shows a marked reduction in the prices of food, not only in the famine districts but all over the Presidency. We consider this a most important point to have gained, showing as it does that importations have been on a scale more than sufficient to meet current requirements of the people. It shows, in fact, whatever Sir R. Temple or others may think to the contrary, that the famine is well in hand, and it will go far to justify the Madras Government in purchasing grain even without the consent of the Government of India. We trust that so far as the supply of grain is concerned, the greatest difficulty in connection with the famine has been met. It has now been proved that grain can be thrown into the districts fast enough to bring about a reduction in price. The health of the districts continues very bad; in Bellary there is cholera in thirteen out of 15 taluqs. There was a little rain at Kurnool on the 15th, also at Cuddapah; at Cocoanada an inch of rain fell; in Vizagapatam there were two inches, in Kistna nearly half an inch, and in Nellore there was a slight fall. The Collector reports that there is still increased necessity for carrying on relief works in this district. The next report will probably show a considerable reduction in the numbers on relief works."

THE FAMINE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BELLARY, 14TH JAN.

THE route between Sholapore and Bellary over which I have just travelled is probably one of the most uninteresting in India, and in its present condition one could scarcely conceive a more dreary or monotonous waste. Here and there, along the road, a few scattered groups of trees, or small plantations are seen, and in that part of the Nizam's territory, through which the railway runs, one or two stretches of jungle land clad with a prolific growth of stunted palms, are all that meets the eye, other than bare naked earth varying in nothing but the changing tints which denote the different soils which are distributed over the face of the country. From Sholapore, until near Raichore, there is nothing to be seen but a long, low, and slightly undulating plains stretching away on either hand as far as the eye can see; scarcely a tree occurs for miles together to break the sameness of the scene. Occasionally a few goats browsing on the *bhond* or prickly-pear, which hedges both sides of the railway; an odd group of cattle, or a flight of birds, or a stray passenger upon some of the roads, are passed; but of the busy scenes of the harvest field—which this time of the year should bring—there are none. The fields are alike destitute of crops and labourers, and present an aspect more of the nature of an abandoned desert than the rice-grain producing country which a timely rainfall would have produced. Beyond Raichore, the country becomes studed with low hills, covered with boulders, and intersected with plains of but limited extent, and apparently only partially devoted to the plough. This continues until Adony, in the Madras Presidency, is reached; here the hills become less frequent and are more widely separated. Here, too, the roads are no longer deserted. Gangs of relief labourers are at work along the principal road in the district, which runs for a portion of its length almost parrallel to, but at some distance from the railway.

Since my arrival in Bellary, I have learned that this road is one of the principal works in progress in the Adony taluka of the Bellary Collectorate. This taluka is of the fifteen in the Collectorate, the one in which the greatest expense is being incurred in contending with the existing distress—no less than Rs. 7,068 having been returned as the daily expenditure there on account of relief works and charitable relief to the helpless, &c. Other talukas are expending various sums averaging from Rs. 701 in Hurphunhully to Rs. 6,807 in the Bellary taluka. In two districts only—Hurphunbully and Raidrug—the total daily expense is below Rs. 1,000; in all the other talukas that sum is exceeded. Next to Adony and Bellary comes the taluka of Hindoopoor, the daily expenditure in which is Rs. 5,500. I have not struck a total of the daily expense for the whole Collectorate, but it must be considerably over Rs. 20,000, nearly a lakh and a half per diem for the entire Collectorate. A sum like this might be expected to provide for an immense number of people, and I give you therefore the numbers for whose benefit it is expended, viz:—

People on relief works	4,80,000
Gratuitously fed	40,300

Beside these, 50,000 people are returned as being fed by private charity!

In the *Madras Standard* of the 10th instant, the numbers are given (as far as I can judge for the previous week) as—

Relief labourers	3,47,000
Persons fed	32,500

Compare these with the figures above which are the very latest authentic figures (not yet published.) In less than a fortnight the number of labourers on relief works in this district have increased by about 1,33 000, while in the same time, the increase of paupers, or persons gratuitously fed, has been 7,800. Well might the Deputy Collector express to me his surprise at the rapidly increasing numbers, for "the cry is still they come." The total expense for this Collectorate alone, up to the former date, was Rs. 18,04,000. Compare this with the expense incurred in Sholapore—the Collectorate which of all others in the Bombay Presidency—has spent most, and see what the result will point to. The official return for the 2nd instant gives the following figures:—

Number on relief works.....	3,47,000
Gratuitously fed	27,900
,, ,, by private persons ..	4,600

The last two items vary from the figures quoted by the *Madras Standard*, but they are more reliable, and at the same time infinitely more disagreeable to have to deal with since they give the increase of persons fed by the Government, as paupers, as having been no less than 12,400 in fourteen days.

The total expenditure in the whole of the Bombay Presidency "up to the latest known date, on the 5th instant," was only Rs. 12,15,359; take this in round numbers and we have thirteen lakhs for the whole of the Bombay Presidency against eighteen lakhs for the Bellary Collectorate. This speaks for itself. Now compare the number of people relieved in the Bombay Presidency; the total number employed on relief works was 2,87,848 (the number receiving gratuitous relief is not given); against this we have 3,47,000 people in Bellary, besides those being gratuitously fed—*i. e.*, there were more than half a lakh more of people working on relief works in this Collectorate than in the whole of the Bombay Presidency. From this you might think that the distress in Bombay is not so severe as it is in Madras. I can only say that no failure of the crops could be more severe than that which has occurred in the Sholapore Collectorate. Bellary as far as I have yet seen, is in a similar condition, but this affords no clue to the excessive numbers on relief works, the extraordinary number of paupers now being gratuitously fed, or the enormous expense incurred. In the Bombay Government's Statement No. III. the entire population of the Sholapore district are reported as "affected," the number being 7,18,034. Out of this number 93,120 only, or less than one-seventh of the entire population, were employed on relief works. The total population of Bellary is 17,54,143, while the number on relief works amounts, as I have stated above, to 4,80,000, or considerably over one-fourth of the entire population. Is it not perfectly clear from this that there is something radically wrong in the system being carried out here? Before going further into this question, let me give you a few more facts relative to the distress here.

In the Bellary taluka the return of Government funds expended on charitable relief is, I am happy to say, *nil*, not a pice having been devoted to that purpose during the past week; private charitable efforts being sufficient for the accomplishment of their object. This is the only district in this Collectorate which this remark applies; all the other districts or talukas drawing considerable sums daily for the purpose of gratuitously feeding the old and helpless.

In all the districts the number of people receiving relief either by employment on works, or gratuitously, is steadily "increasing," and, I may add, rapidly increasing. Out of the fifteen talukas into which the Collectorate is divided there is cholera in thirteen, though not, as far as I can learn, of a very malignant type. The general health is otherwise good. The cattle are beginning to suffer from the growing scarcity of fodder, but have not been attacked with disease. There has been no rain, although at night the sky looks heavy and dark.

The price of grain in this week is as follows:—

Second kind rice.....	6·63 seers.
Other grains.....	7·51 ,,

Of 80 tolahs per rupee against 6·6 and 7·46 seers last week, a slight decrease in the prices is thus shown. 3,745 tons of grain have been imported through the Bellary and Ghooty railway stations, which are the only two for which I could obtain returns, although a good deal of grain has passed through several others.

The works at present in progress in the immediate vicinity of this town are as follows:—

Road works, repairing &c.,
Kollecthinnee,
Roopun-goodee,
Sirragoopa,
Kurmadevanahully,
Bominahall,
Errihal, and
Allipore;

besides these there is a tank being required at the latter place. These works conjointly employ about 53,000 people who are paid at the rate of—

2 annas per male adult,
1½ ,, ,, female, and
9 pie ,, boy or girl.

These are the present rates, but they have not been fixed from the first.

I have now given you all the facts which I have collected from official sources. It only remains, then, for me to give you some of the few details I have gleaned during this morning (for I only arrived here last night) from personal observations, and as I shall have occasion to write in somewhat stronger terms than I have hitherto used in connection with any portion of the famine districts, it may be as well for me to state from the first that I do so simply from my own convictions as to the merits of the case. I have come here perfectly free from all bias, and anxious neither on the one hand to find the condition of affairs exaggerated, nor, on the other, to contemn any evidences of distress which I may see. I have already more than once in your columns set forth what, I believe, to be the true theory upon which all Government action should be founded in cases like the present distress. I am well aware that that theory is rejected by many; but it is, nevertheless, the only one which can stand the crucial test upon which, indeed, it is founded that "the Government should limit their relief expenses to the lowest figure compatible with the preservation of the working or labouring power of the country." The usual cry is directly opposed to this, and we hear it repeatedly said that the duty of the Government is "to save life." This I contend is not the duty of the Government, but the duty of the people at large. Government is, of course, responsible for any loss of life which may result from a distress, but they are not bound to incur a loss for this purpose, except as acting in the name of, and on behalf of the people at large, from whom the Government are justly entitled to recover every penny thus expended. I believe I may claim to be the first person who has advanced this theory, but I have not done so without thoroughly weighing its merits, and I am firmly satisfied that it will hereafter be accepted as the true basis on which all Government relief must be founded.

In proceeding through the town this morning, I lighted on a scene such as, I venture to say, none of your readers have ever beheld. Near the outskirts of the native town, there is a large plot of waste ground on which a thick growth of prickly-pear had established itself, and near this latter was a large tank. The prickly-pear is nearly all gone, but the tank remains, and for the purpose of my narrative, I shall now give your readers a brief description of it, and the scene which I saw in connection with it this morning. The tank, then, is a large excavation of an irregular rectangular shape—if I may be permitted the expression—with a broad flight of steps leading down on one side to the water's edge. The sides have been built up, and the walls being raised some three feet above the level of the ground, form a very substantial parapet all round, excepting, of course, at a portion of the side from which the steps, some 30 or so in number, lead down. When I visited this place this morning, there were four rows, consisting principally of women, with but a few males interspersed among them, lining the steps in such a way that each pair of rows formed an avenue leading down to the water, the two rows in the centre being back to back with the two outer rows facing them. Considerable fun was going on among some of the women and struck by the peculiarity of the arrangement, I stopped to see was going on. Each row, I may mention, consisted of 34 individuals, besides whom there were several men standing in the water at the foot of the steps. There were thus not less than 140 people collected here, and you will no doubt be as surprised as I was when I ascertained that their employment was passing water up from the tank in little earthen chatties. The water having been passed up, was then emptied into a small trough, or channel, which lead away from the tank. Perched upon their haunches, some forty or fifty coolies, or labourers, lined one side of this waterway, and made some pretence to being engaged in washing themselves—a more absurd scene could not be imagined. Here were a collection of common labourers waited upon by more than double their number of women, as if they could not wash themselves without such attendance. The lazy manner in which these fellows set about the ceremony of purification was simply disgusting. Many of them, indeed, sat quietly dabbling their hands in the water, quite content, no doubt, to believe its efficacy as a medium for clensing operations, but without the slighest desire to put it to a practical test. Will your readers believe me when I tell them that this farce, over which I saw quarter of an hour wasted, is daily enacted by the relief labourers here.

On the same extent of waste ground but at some distance from the tank, I found a relief work in progress, and I was quite delighted with the innocent simplicity with which the affair was managed, so that the unfortunate people should not be overworked. The work in itself is commendable, and cannot, I think, fail to prove beneficial to the town. It consists of two operations; first, the removal of the prickly-pear which has over grown the land; and, secondly, the levelling of the ground by putting down the higher parts and filling up the hollows with the material so obtained. This latter is performed in a most careless fashion; a number of men with pickaxes break down the hills, others fill small baskets with the loose earth, and this is then passed along from hand to hand by a number of women, standing as close together in a row as it is possible for them to do. In this way over a dozen women are engaged in removing the earth, which is dug out by one coolie working at his ease; whereas, I will undertake to say, that three or four women could easily remove the same amount without making an effort whatever.

I turned from here, and on going about fifty yards, I came to another scene which I can scarcely avoid describing as simply disgraceful. The water which I have mentioned as being raised from the tank for the purpose of supplying the coolies with a convenient kind of lavatory. After serving this purpose, proceeds under the road by a small bridge, beyond which the channel widens into a shallow ditch some three feet broad. Along one side of this ditch about forty labourers were working, scraping the mud from the bottom of the ditch, and trimming the edge of the waterway with it. So absurd was the scene that my boy burst out laughing and said that the labourers were "playing!" Near this group were two or three others gathered around—maistries or muccadums—who, with pencil and paper in hand, made a frightful noise, chattering to the crowd around them, almost all of whom were equally busy with their tongues.

Now, will it be credited that this relief work or works is under European supervision? Yet such is the case, and can it be doubted from what I have said—and I assure you solemnly that so far from exaggerating what I said, I have toned my account down—that the distress here is being mismanaged, and that the rapid increase of the numbers employed is to be accounted for by the rate of pay and the laxity of discipline on the works? True, I have seen and described but one out of many works, but it is obvious that if other works are not conducted on the same principle, the people would quit them and come here.

In my last letter from Sholapore, I dwelt on the fact that the bazaars, so far from being deserted, were as busy almost as much as might be expected for a successful year. Indeed, were I describing the town in such a year, and found the bazaar in the same condition which I did on Sunday last, I would describe it as a most thriving one, and blessed with an unusual amount of business for a Mofussil town of its size. Exactly the same remark applies here. Nowhere is there the slightest sign of a diminution in the trade or business of the town. The grain market, though not so overstocked as that at Sholapore, is well supplied. Carpenters, builders, tinsmiths, tailors, tobacconists, butchers, schools, pan-sellers, fruit and vegetable dealers, &c., &c., are all at work, apparently as contented and well off, as if famine were a thing unknown. Here I have not the same opportunities of enquiring into the condition of the people through the people themselves as I had in the Bombay Presidency, as I am ignorant of the languages spoken here, and even the Hindustanee is only known to a few, and these principally Mahomedans; still, however, I find no difficulty in ascertaining some of the more important classes of information which I require, independent of that which I can obtain from official sources, and which I may remark here has been granted to me most readily and fully. The few officials I have as yet met seem, indeed, as far as I can judge, to be acting conscientiously, and while I cannot avoid condemning their work, it is but just to me to give them this much credit, that they are evidently anxious to do their best. None have drawn any highly coloured pictures for my edification, such as one or two I met in Bombay endeavoured to induce me to believe in, and this fact makes me all the more hopeful that in exposing the errors which are being committed I may lead to the accomplishment of some good.

I must now sum up briefly. I believe, as I have already hinted, that the rates of pay on the relief works are much too high, and they should be at once reduced, at first two pice all round—that is, to the following rates:—

	a.	p.
For men	1	6
,, women	1	0
,, children.....	0	7

Were these rates found to decrease the numbers after a fortnight's trial, a further deduction should be made. Did time serve, I would give you here full details of former experiments of a similar kind, but this is impossible now. The following notes will, however, show how successful they have been. Mr. Henney, in his memoir on the N.W. P. distress in 1869, lays it down that

"16 oz. flour and 4 ozs. vegetable"

form a sufficient subsistence diet for an adult male. Working from this, on the principles I have so often repeated in my letters and elsewhere, it follows that the payment of an adult labourer should be equivalent to the money value of such an amount of food—that is, the labourers should be put in the way of purchasing an avoirdupois pound weight of one of the dry grains, and a quarter of a similar weight of some of the pulse. Hence, the calculation of relief wages becomes extremely simple. I am aware that this theory clashes somewhat with Dr. Lyon's valuable tables of the nitrogen and carbon elements which he has noted as essential for the preservation of a given physical standard; but Dr. Lyon is not to be taken into account, here, for simple experience has shown that a subsistence allowance, sufficient to preserve life without admitting any serious physical deterioration, is much below his standard of a healthy diet.

In Cawnpore in 1837-38 payments of 1, ¾ and ½ annas were subsequently reduced to ¾, ½ and ¼ annas with the most satisfactory results, at a time when half a seer of grain cost one anna. Here, as given above, the payment is exactly double the amount first given at Cawnpore; grain was cheaper, however, there than it is here, and the rate should be proportionately higher.

At Bijnour in 1869 the grain stood at about 12½ seers, while the men's pay varied from two pice (six pie) to one anna. Taking the same proportion here, the rates should be from one to two annas. But as the Bombay Government justly remarked in their sliding scale minute, the extraordinary increase of labourers shows an inducement to join the works other than mere necessity. This condition exists here, and while personally I am convinced that many undeserving of relief are now drawing Government aid, I do not say that such is the case. As I have already admitted, I have not here sufficient opportunities of ascertaining for myself facts necessary to prove such a conclusion, but I say that, on the face of the facts supplied to me officially, the reduction of rates test should at once be applied and its results carefully noted.

Here, in Bellary, in 1866-77 the highest number of helpless people amounted only to 32,310 against the 50,000 now said to exist. Then the total expenditure, including private subscriptions, was Rs. 1,06,763-2-8. The highest number on relief works was 19,421 and the total expenditure Rs. 4,47,540-4. Compare these figures with those in the first part of his letter.

In Bellary in 1854, the percentage of the population employed on relief works was one-sixteenth of all the inhabitants, and it is noted that the applicants increased steadily with every rise in the prices and in proportion to the increase. On the 14th of October ('54) only 47,118 were employed in the Collectorate. In this famine the wages given were two annas per male adult, and the opinion having been expressed that they were too high, the then Collector replied that "a seer of *cholum*, a man's ordinary food, absorbed one anna of the wages, *out of which he had to support his family as well as himself.*" The italics are mine and the quotation is from Mr. Henney's report.

In Cuttack, in 1867, with rice at 12 seers, three pice were found sufficient pay for the women employed.

At Ajmere, in 1869, Colonel Brooke says that the men could only get from sixteen to eighteen ounces of grain with their pay, nevertheless they still "thronged to the works."

At Umritsur, in the same year, a reduction of wages produced a corresponding decrease in the number of applicants for work.

These facts speak for themselves, and show, as it appears to me, conclusively, that the wages at present given here are too high and should be reduced. That the discipline on the relief works requires to be increased I have also shown, and I am certain, that attention to these two points will in no way impair the efficiency of the relief granted, but will save the Government many lakhs of rupees.

BELLARY, 18TH JAN.

YESTERDAY I telegraphed to you fully anent Sir Richard Temple's opinions with regard to the present distress, as nearly as possible in the words which he himself used during a long interview which I had with him yesterday afternoon. I have noticed with regret the illiberal tone which a considerable portion of the press have taken in commenting on Sir Richard's appointment, and I think the telegram which I sent you yesterday should at once terminate this unreasonable outcry, which is as unjust to Sir Richard as it is insulting to the Viceroy, and in fact to every one who is in any way responsible for the appointment. That Sir Richard's administration of the Bengal Famine was, with regard to the financial economy of the relief then afforded by the Government a failure, is scarcely worthy of a moment's thought in connection with his present appointment. As I told you in my telegram, Sir Richard considers that Government may afford relief on either of two systems—that is, that they may undertake to provide against distress, or they may limit the relief afforded to the provision of security against death. In the Bengal Famine—what do we find? The public generally, to use Sir Richard's own expression, "hounding on" the Government, crying out for additional relief works, more relief measures, and, like children, bawling for the moon, flying into a furious state of excitement because the Famine is not effectually stamped out by a single stroke of the administrative pen. At such a time as this the whole weight of the Famine is thrown on one man. The Government take up the public cry and announce that they will hold the officials responsible for any loss of life which may occur; at the same time that they themselves may be so far blameless they provide a *carte blanche* for expenditure. Under such circumstances, what might we be justly led to expect! Let those who will hold different opinions, but the more candid and reasonable cannot fail to find a fitting answer. Under these circumstances Government hit upon the right man and appointed Sir Richard Temple, who did what few, if any, other man could have done under such conditions, and saved the people from the distress which threatened to decimate them. Economy was not demanded from him; his orders were *save the people from distress no matter what the cost may be.* He did so, but he also did more. If occasionally he erred in the matter of expense, other times he stayed or endeavoured to stay some at least of the reckless flow of expenditure for which the Government and the public at large were alone to blame. Sir Richard needs no championship from me, for nothing but a willingness of facts can afford ground for the many ungenerous attacks which have recently been made upon him. During his control of the Famine in Bengal his duties were purely those of an administrator, and not those of a financialist, and urged on to the most extravagant measures, by the excitement of the public, the exaggerations and ignorant arguments of ill-informed special correspondents, and the denunciations of the Government, is it to be wondered at, that working at such a disadvantage, and with that rapidity and energy so peculiarly his own, the return of commonsense to the excited public, enables them to pick out faults here and there wherewith to reproach him? Of all who at the present time are so busy raking up such things, who uttered a word against the heavy expenditure in Bengal while such a remonstrance yet admitted of a beneficial result? While the expense was being incurred they all cried—"spend! spend!!" and now that they have discovered their error, they shift the blame from themselves to one, who after all had comparatively little power in the matter. Surely if I stop at a hotel and tell the manager to feed me on the best of everything, I have no just ground of complaint if he afterwards brings me in a heavy bill for things which I have not used as well as for those I have.

My telegram of yesterday, the general tone of which you anticipated in your editorial remarks on Tuesday last, must prove reassuring to such as have doubted the nature of the results to be expected from Sir Richard's appointment. This morning's Madras papers contain a telegram that you doubtless will also have, which states that the Government of India in a *Gazette* extraordinary "urges the severest economy in relief measures compatible with the prevention of death from Famine."

This is a full and perfect recognition of the principles which I have advocated in your columns, and it is, moreover, the first occasion on which the duty of Government has been thus officially limited. The telegram then "approves of the course taken by the Bombay Government in non-interference with private trade in connection with the supply of grain, and disapproves of the policy adopted in Madras in contracting through a local firm for 30,000 maunds of grain." This will doubtlessly occasion much soreness in Madras, but the Government are correct. Where a demand exists, a supply will quickly be forthcoming, the utmost which Government need do where the supply is deficient is to grant dealers some slight encouragement, such as was offered in Ahmednuggur. Any Government interference with trade must produce the most injurious results,—raising the cost of grain, the expense of carriage, &c., &c.

At my interview with Sir Richard, he told me, as I telegraphed to you, that it was then a question whether the Supreme Government intended to save the people from distress, or simply from death. The Government have now answered that question by announcing their decision that the people are only to be preserved from death. The difference in the expenditure required by the two systems is great, and when I add that Sir Richard emphatically stated to me that there could be no doubt that the

THE TRENTHAM HALL CASE.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY VS. THE SUN SHIPPING COMPANY.

At the High Court on Saturday last, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, the hearing of the above case was continued, in which the plaintiffs sued the master and owners of the s. s. Trentham Hall for damages sustained by reason of their refusal to deliver certain goods according to the terms of the bill of lading. Mr. Pigot and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Advocate General and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Crsigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Pigot, in continuing his reply on behalf of the plaintiffs, referred at great length to, and commented upon, the correspondence between the parties. The policy of the Colaba Company throughout had been that Dadabhoy was not to set at defiance the legitimate orders of consignees of goods. The learned counsel tried to show by reference to the affidavits that Mr Pirrie was a witness whose veracity, accuracy and intelligence there was no reason to doubt. As to the Colaba Company having guaranteed the costs of the suit, the learned counsel said the Colaba Company had great interests at stake, and they had made no attempt whatever to conceal the fact. Dadabhoy had been landing goods for years past in spite of the remonstrances and against the wishes of the consignees and their mucadams; and it was in the interests of commerce in this port that the Colaba Company had come forward to fight the battle of merchants here as well as in their own interest. As to the question of costs, the learned counsel said that his Lordship's opinion that this suit could not have been brought in the Small Causes Court, entitled the plaintiffs to their costs.

The Judge—I am clearly of opinion that the suit was properly brought here, and could not have been fully dealt with in the Small Causes Court.

Mr. Pigot said that if his clients got Rs. 240 as nominal damages, they would be entitled to costs. Coming to the question of tarpaulins, he said the principle of contributory negligence was wholly inapplicable to the case of a man (Dadabhoy) who had been guilty of the infraction of the rights of property. He had been told not to touch the goods of the plaintiffs; and yet he landed them against their wish and in infraction of their rights.

The Judge—You were asked to give tarpaulins and to allow the goods to be placed in the godown but you refused both. You stood upon your strict rights.

Mr. Pigot said his client's case was that the goods, while in Dadabhoy's custody, were injured by rain.

The Judge—The godown is the principal point. You refused to allow the goods to be placed in the godown although there was room in it.

Mr. Pigot said the godown was not intended for machinery at all; and the person applying for shelter was a wrong-doer, and a wrong-doer after sufficient notice. The act which the plaintiffs sued for was wrongful conversion; they were not suing Dadabhoy as a negligent bailee.

The Judge—But you had a godown and there was ample space in it, and yet you did not allow the goods to be placed therein. Is not that contributory negligence?

Mr. Pigot said a wrong-doer was certainly not entitled to an indulgence. It was admitted that the godown contained piece goods and other perishable goods; it was established that it was not intended for heavy machinery; and that the boxes containing the machinery were heavy and bulky. It was proved that, at the Government bunders, the common practice was for mucoadums to cover such heavy goods with tarpaulins which sufficiently protected them from damage from rain. Dadabhoy, from mere obstinacy, refused to send tarpaulins which would have sufficiently protected the goods. The whole doctrine of contributory negligence was inapplicable here, because it applied to a case of negligence and negligence only, instead of to the case of a wrong-doer.

The Judge—But there is the letter of the 11th May 1874 from the Colaba Company, which promised the supply of tarpaulins.

Mr. Pigot said that was an agreement with a gentleman who died two years previously, and had no connection with Dadabhoy, who landed the goods notwithstanding a strong protest from the Colaba Company, in open defiance of their wishes, and out of hostility to them. How, then, could he expect from them the benefit of protection? When he landed the goods at the Arthur Bunder, he was in the mere position of a rapacious and respectable mucadum, and no more; and he was, as a mucadum, bound to protect the goods with tarpaulins. The learned counsel, therefore, asked the Court to determine the point of damage also in favour of the plaintiffs. In point of law, there was nothing in the defendants' contention; and if so, the plaintiffs were entitled to the damages they sued for. They were, he thought, entitled to Rs. 2,000 for damage to the machinery, Rs. 100 for nominal damages, and costs.

The hearing of the case, which occupied ten days, concluded here; and the learned Judge took time to consider his decision.

HIGH COURT.—19TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green.)

EDULJEE MANCKJEE PETHA VS. JAMASJEE HORMASJEE AND JEE NOSIR JAMASJEE.

The Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Pestanjee Kavasjee, appeared for the defendants.

This suit was brought by the plaintiff to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 38,362-15-2, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants, with interest on the sum from 31st December 1874 at 12 per cent. per annum. The defendants who are shopkeepers and merchants of Rawul Pindee Jehlum, and Murree bills, filed their written statement, wherein, amongst other things, they pleaded several adjustments and passing of promissory notes by them to the plaintiff from time to time, on such adjustments, and that the last of such adjustment was made at Lahore on the 15th December 1873 when a balance of Rs. 3,990 was found due by the defendants to the plaintiffs, for which the first defendant gave a letter acknowledging that amount to be due. The defendants further stated that the sum due by them to the plaintiff at the time of filing their written statement was Rs. 1,305-13-0, which they deposited in Court, and a notice was given to the plaintiff of such deposit, stating that the defendants would undertake to pay the costs of the plaintiff until then; and that if the plaintiff proceeded any further, it would be at his risk. The plaintiff withdrew the sum from Court and proceeded in the matter; and on two or three occasions summonses and cross summonses were issued and argued. The plaintiff denied all adjustments and stated that the account from 1869 was never adjusted, and he denied the last letter of the 15th December 1873. This day, however, by consent, the decree was taken in the following terms:—

"The parties having agreed between themselves for the amicable settlement of this suit and for the stay of further proceedings herein upon the terms hereinafter mentioned, it is ordered by and with the consent of the parties hereto, that the suit be dismissed as to any claim by the plaintiff against the defendants beyond the sum of Rs. 1,305-13-0, admitted by the written statement of the defendants, and brought by them in Court, and taken by the plaintiff, and let each party pay their own costs of this suit subsequent to the said written statement. And it is ordered by and with the like consent, that neither party to this suit be at liberty to institute any proceedings whatsoever against the other or others of them, with reference to this suit or the subject matter thereof, or any proceedings, matters, or things, had, made or done herein or any wise relating thereto."

MADRAS RACES—1877.

FIRST DAY, THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Rupees 750. For Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 stone; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Pilgrim's.....ch c b g Surprise ...	8 4½	Hackney...1
Mr. Borradaile's..ch c b m Clemence ...	8 3	Brewty 2

Time—1 min. 53 sec.

GUINDY STAKES.—Rupees 1,500. For all English and Colonial Maidens. Weights for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 9 st. 7 lbs. Other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Pilgrim's.....br w h Jon Duan ...	8 4½	Hackney...1
Capt. Langford's...b w m The Bird	8 12	Gooch 2
Mr. Covey's .....b w m Blue Mantle..	8 8	Vizall 3
Mr. Downall's .....b w g Spec ...	9 7	Blackburn.0

Time—2 min. 47½ sec.

THE LADIES' PURSE.—Rupees 200. For all horses that have not won during the season. Weight for age and class allowed 2st. Maidens allowed 1 stone. Entrance Rs. 20. P. P. G. R. Half a mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Jackson's....ch w g Doncaster.	9 11	Msj. T. ...1
Mr. Dunbar's ...b w m Gazelle ...	10 11	Col. Brereford..2
Mr. Morgan's ...b w g Proposition	9 12	Mr. Going ...3
Mr. Covey's.....br w m Dogmar ...	10 11	Mr. Ricordo,..0

Time—53 sec.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Rupees 600. For all English and Colonial horses. Weight for age and class. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 10 st. Other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Downall's ...ch c h Chorister' ...	10 0	Blackburn...1
Mr. Pilgrim's.....b w h Lord Clifden.	8 12	Hackney ...2

Time—1 min. 52 sec.

THE MADRAS DERBY.—Rupees 1,000. For all Arab and Country-bred Maidens. Weight for age. Weights to be cumulative, but top weight, including penalties, not to exceed 9 st. 7 lbs.; other weights to be reduced in proportion. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Pilgrim's .....ch c b g Surprise ...	8 10	Hackney...1
Mr. Borradaile's...ch c b m Clemence ...	8 10	Brewty ...2

Time—3 min. 2 sec.

THE MOUNT STEEPLE CHASE.—Rupees 500. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised two stone. Winners of one Steeple Chase to carry 7 lbs., two 11 lbs., three or more 1 stone extra. No maiden allowance. Entrance Rs. 30 S. C. C. about 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Lindsell's...b w g Dick Turpin ...	11 14	Mr. Ricardo..1
Mr. Jackson's...b w g Heathen Chinee	10 13	Mr. Jackson..2
Mr. McCarthy's..bl w g Jorrocks ...	11 11	Bridgeland....0

—*Madras Times.*

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HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

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Chateau Leoville.....	" 24	"
Chateau Lafitte.....	" 28	"

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Geisenheimer.....	" 18	"
Liebfraumilch	" 22	"
Rudesheimer	" 25	"
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Carte Blanche.....	Rs. 25	per doz. Qts.

BEER.

FLOWER & SON'S BEER.....	Rs. 3	per doz. Qts.
Do. do.	" 3	" Pts.
NORWEGIAN BEE?, received per ship Guinivere	" 6	" Qts.
TIVOLI BEER, from the celebrated Berlin Brewery, in cases of 4 dozens at.....	" 6½	" "
BEST GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Ed. Richardson & Co., London	" 6	" "

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MR. WILLIAM SMITH, the well known Caterer, for a period of over 12 years in the service of the P. and O. S. N. Company, takes this opportunity of informing his numerous Patrons, Friends and the Public generally that the above Hotel, where Visitors and others can secure at moderate rates all the advantages and comforts of an English House, is now OPEN. The business is conducted under his exclusive management, and everything connected with the Hotel is attended to under his immediate supervision, with the greatest possible satisfaction in every respect being given to one and all.

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Very superior, Old, Full-Bodied.....Per Doz.	25 0

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MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine...Per Doz.	Qts.	11 0
Ditto ditto ... "	Pts.	6 8
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Ditto ditto ..... "	Pts.	7 8
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GEISENHEIMER..... "	Qts.	18 0
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5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.
Lay the bottles on their sides, that the wine may cover the cork.

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SPARKLING MOSELLE .....Pts Doz.	Qts.	30 0
Do. do. NONPAREIL "	Qts.	38 0
Do. do. do. "	Pts.	20 0
CHAMPAGNE, DRY, EWALD & Co.'s "	Qts.	36 0

5 per cent. discount on taking 5 dozen Quarts.
Memo.—To preserve the effervescing quality of Sparkling Wines, it is indispensable that the bottles should be laid on their sides in a cool place.

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The Duke, New low Round Crown.....	7 0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality.....	8 0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8 0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8 0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown.....	8 0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown.....	8 0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8 0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab.....	7 8
Drab Soft High Crown	8 0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats.....	8 0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5 8
Drab Shell Hats	10 0
Black Silk Dress	13 8

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	Rs. a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20 0
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Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets.....	13 8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13 8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke.....	18 0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets.....	10 0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10 0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10 0
Drab Felt Milton Hats.....6 8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Cash Prices.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits.....10 to 15	8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Courier do .....4-8 to 12	8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8	Money Belts .....2-8 to 6	8
Warm Suits	30 to 40 0	Travelling Hats...3-8 to	4 8	Sovereign Boxes ....3 to	4 8
Overcoats and Ulsterines Capes, from .....35 to 65	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm .....9-8 to 12	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted.16 to 22	8
Dressing Gowns .... 9 to 20	0	Sheets, per pair.....	9 8	Air Pillows.....	5 0
Pyjamas	3 0	Pillow Cases, each ..1-4 to	2 8	Travelling do.....	1 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Blankets.....each 10	1	Folding Camp Bedsteads 22	8
White do..	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Plaids .....10 to 10	5	Cork Mattresses	10 8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Rezais or Quilts.....5	8	Cotton do	15 0
English Cambric do....	4 0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls .....From 22	0	Hemp Straps..... 1-8 to	2 8
B at Shrunk Flannel do..	8 0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12 8	Waterproof Coats	10 0
Silk and Wool do	8 0	Tin Boxes, per pair.....	6 0	60-Inch Drab Twil Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Spun Silk do	11 0	Trunks do .....12 8 to	23 0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6 0	Solid Leather do	43 0	Linen Faced Collars doz..	0 12
Bathing Drawers.....	2 0	Extra large do	72 0	Linen Faced Cuffs per do.	1 8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8 0	Black Hide Bags	11 0	Linen Cuffs per doz.....	13 8
Silk Suspenders	2 8	Extra large do	24 0	Linen Collars .....doz.	6 0
Gents' Cotton Socks,dos..	8 0	Gladstone Bags.....	31 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs...	1 0
Warm do	15 8	Ladies' Hand Bag	7 8	Warm Gloves.....	1 0
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	Mitts	1 8
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz.	13 8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Mufflers	2 12
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose do.....	9 0	Ladies' Large Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Pins, Scarf.....	1 0
Children's White Cotton Socks, from dos..6-8 to	12 8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11 8	Sailors' Knot.....1-8 to	3 0
Heather Mixture do..6-8 to	12 8	Solid Linen Bags, all sizes 5 to 6.....	6 0	Windsor for Bow or Ring.....1-8 to	4 0
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from .....6 to	15 0	Cash Bags	6 12	scents' Canvas Shoes....	2 12
				Gents' Slippers.....	2 11
				Ladies' Shoes.....	2 11
				China Bath S lippers	2 0
				Fliters for Travellers covered Wicker, from ..	11 4
				Pock t Filters	2 12
				Air Tight Uniform cases.	23 0
				Spong Bags	1 8
				Sponges	3 8
				Soap Boxes.....	1 8
				Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
				Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
				To th Brush Cards.....	0 12
				Do. Brushes.....	0 10
				Nail Do	0 12
				Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskins or...9-8 to	12 1
				Razors, Ivory Handles ..	3 8
				Do. Strops.....	3-8 to 5 1
				Nail Scissors.....1-8 to	1 2
				Briar Root Pipes.....	1 12
				Tobacco Pouches	1 0
				Campaigne Taps	8 8
				Pockets Knives	2 8
				Marine Soap, 5 cakes for.	0 12
				Shaving do Stick.....	1 0
				Lloyd's Euxems	1 4
				Oriental Tooth Paste....	1 0
				Fragrant Floritline.....	1 8
				Overland Chairs best Do, do, with French heels 7s. 6d. and	7s. 6d. 9s. 0d.
				Grey Linen Slippers.....	3s. 6d.
				Luggage Labels, per doz.	0 0
				Dumb Bells, from	5 0

Suits can be made to order in six hours.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY.

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PRETTY LOVE TOKENS AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
POSY RINGS.

"Is this a prologue, or the posy of a ring?"
HAMLET (Act iii. Scene 2).

Herrick, in his "Hespevides," says:—
"What posies for our wedding rings,
What gloves we'll give and ribbonings?"

And in his "Church Miserie:"—
"Indeed, at first man was a treasure;
A box of jewels, shop of rarities,
A ring whose *posie* was my pleasure."

From the middle of the fourteenth century, it has been customary to inscribe a motto, or posy, on rings, consisting chiefly of a very simple sentiment, some of the inscriptions being very appropriate, others whimsical.

This custom is thus alluded to in the "Art of English Poesie," published in 1589:—"There be also another like epigrams that were sent usually for New Year's gifts, or to be printed or put upon bank tting dishes of sucarplate, or of March pane, &c.; they were called Nenia, or Apophoreta, and were contained above one verse, or two at the most, but the shorter the better. We call them posies, and do paint them now-a-dayes upon the back sides of our fruit-trenchers of wood, or *sur these as devises to rings* and armes."

Henry VIII. gave Annie of Cleves a ring with the posy—
"God send me well to keep."

Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1753, who had been married three times, on his fourth espousals had inscribed on his wedding ring—
"If I survive,
I'll make the five."

Burke, in his "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy," states that Lady Cathcart, on marrying her fourth husband, Hugh Macguire, had inscribed on her ring—
"If I survive,
I will have five."

And, if our space permitted we could give many more similar historical illustrations of this ancient custom.

We have placed in stock FOUR KINDS with the following mottoes, enamelled in colours:—
"Think on me." "Not this, but me." "Let liking last."
"This and my heart." "Auld Lang Syne."
"Your sight my delight." "Dieu vous garde."
"Joy be with you" "Pensez a moi."
"I love and lyke my choyce." "For a kiss take this."
"God send her me my wife to be." "Joye day and night be our delight."
"Mizpah." "Endless as this shall be our bliss."
"I will be yours while breath endures."
"Pray to love, love to pray."
"In thee my choice I do rejoice."
"I wish to thee all joy may be."
"Love me, and leave me not." "Endless as my love."

They are of various sizes as to circumference, but are all one price, viz:—
Rs. 25 each cash.
Postage 8 annas.

We beg to solicit orders for them.

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JEWELLERS, BOMBAY.

5th January 1877.

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" KEEPER	"	NECKCHAINS and ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and	
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET	"	18 Carat Gold.	
SPIRAL NECKLACES.		BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.	
SETS AND HALF SETS.		LOCKETS, &c.	
SCARF RINGS.			

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SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In crystal case, hunting, and semi-hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in	Gold case.....	Rs.	150
Do. do.	Silver case, keyless	"	99
Do. do.	Gold case, keyless.....	"	225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

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CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.
REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.
LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.
Do. do. in fancy cases.

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With Alarm	"	45
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☞ Refer *Bombay Gazette* of 3rd November 1876.

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